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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER

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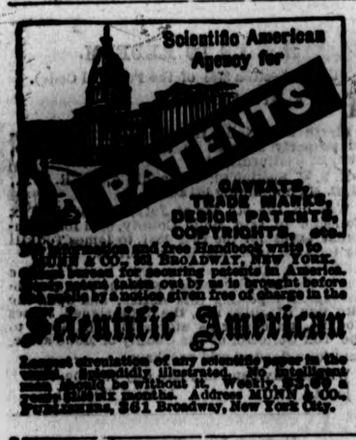

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MISSING MEN.

Some of the Causes of Mysterious Disappearances.

It Is an Easy Matter to Drop Out of the Knowledge of One's Fellow-Men—An Instance in Which a Clew Was Accidentally Obtained.

It is not an unusual thing to take up one's daily paper and read that some man has gone quietly out of his house to the barber shop or news-stand or some other equally frequented place and has never since been heard from.

It must indeed be an excellent reason that drives a man of average sound mind away from home and friends and causes him to expatriate himself voluntarily. Either he or his have done something for which there is a necessity for concealment or absence, or his mind has become disordered.

In many cases there are double lives, illegal relations or irregular practices that threaten the peace or safety of the individual and lead him to take himself away for the sake of his family and to avoid scandal. Financial irregularities are doubtless accountable for many of these things, but it is safe to assert that unlawful domestic relations are quite as often responsible as monetary conditions. Sometimes there are circumstances that appear to be slowly leading up to exposures, and these so work on a man's mind that he is glad to drop out of sight even at the risk of unhappiness to himself and his family and untold gossip and suspicion in the community where he has lived.

When one comes to think of it, writes N. S. Stowell, in New York Ledger, it is an exceedingly easy thing to drop out of the knowledge of one's fellowmen.

Some years ago a man was summoned to Europe on business of the utmost importance. Being greatly troubled by the nature of his errand he found it impossible to rest during the first night of the trip. Strolling back and forth shortly after midnight, he found himself weary and, leaning against some projecting portion of the rigging, was engaged in deep thought. The sea was slightly rough and he had braced himself to mind as little as possible the roll of the vessel. Standing in deep shadow and perfectly still he saw a man carelessly saunter down the length of the deck and lean against the railing. Shortly afterward he fancied he heard a splash in the water and, turning his head, the man was nowhere to be seen.

For some unexplained and unexplainable reason the impression grew upon the traveler's mind that that man had jumped overboard, but not being of a sensational disposition he reasoned with himself that it was highly improbable and that he must be standing somewhere on that portion of the deck. After a time the idea drove all other considerations from his mind and, filled with this strange uneasiness, he passed over to the point where he had last seen the man and carefully examined every portion of that locality, but there was not so much as a trace of a human being to be found. He went back to his first position, took his bearings and started again to look the place over, but without avail. By the time he had fully satisfied himself that there was no one about, at least fifteen or twenty minutes must have elapsed, and as the vessel was under full speed it must have passed a long distance from the point where it was when he last saw the man who had dropped out of his range of vision.

Reasoning with himself, he saw clearly that if the man had gone overboard it could be nothing more or less than premeditated suicide. That being the case, such a thing as rescue was practically out of the question. If he gave an alarm and no one was missing, he might be looked upon as a crank or a lunatic. If it proved that a passenger was missing, there might be delays and testimony and no end of confusion, all of which would seriously disarrange his plans.

He finally resolved to say nothing unless inquiry was made, then from his objective point he would answer what questions he was able. Day after day he waited, but no excitement was observed on board, no report of an empty berth or unclaimed luggage reached his ears, and the vessel went into port without even the rumor of a man having been lost overboard. After two weeks the gentleman returned to America, and among the first items he read was the disappearance of a business man, whose affairs, social and financial, were suspected of great irregularities. In size and figure the description tallied precisely with the mysterious individual who had been seen leaning against the ship's rail.

Of course, there was nothing to establish the identity of the two except the fact that the man had been last seen within twenty-four hours of the date of the steamer's sailing. But for the anxiety of mind to which this man was a victim, and which led him to his midnight promenade on deck, there might never have been even the faintest clew to the fate of the missing man.

THE suit of Tapley vs. Abe McPike's estate, which is still on trial in the courts of Pike county, Mo., was originally docketed in 1856. The action was brought to recover the value of some negro slaves that McPike had taken south and sold.

COURTESY AMONG CHINESE.

Americans Liable to Be Surprised by Genuine Manners Among the Poor.

The Chinese are, as a rule, the most courteous people I have ever come in contact with, says Arena. When it is taken into consideration that the majority of the Chinese who come to this country belong to the lower or lowest class, their gentle manners are truly surprising. I have seen parties of well-dressed Americans go into their stores, poke about among the goods, or wander into the clubroom, watch the games, handle the instruments of the orchestra, and ask all sorts of questions concerning them. The intruders were treated as welcome guests, their questions answered and tea, confections and cigarettes offered them on departure. Fancy the reception which would be accorded to a party of unidentified Chinese who attempted to take a look through one of our own fashionable clubs! In the restaurants their conduct is the same. I imagine that if three or four Chinese were to take it into their heads to dine at one of our up-town restaurants they would be subjected to many unpleasant remarks, probably some insolence from the waiters, and, if they should prove as awkward in handling the knife and fork as the average American is with the chopsticks, would cause considerable merriment among the other guests. But in Mott street the practice of good breeding is different. Time and again I have seen some good-natured Chinese let his own dinner grow cold, that he might show some clumsy American stranger who was struggling with the chopsticks how to use those elusive but useful implements. It is a very simple trick after it is learned, and one which I have often found useful at other places than at a table in a Chinese restaurant. Once mastered, with a couple of pencils one can improvise a very serviceable pair of tongs to pick up a bee or struggling worm, a bit of hot metal or any such small object which one does not care to touch with one's fingers. The first stick should be held rigidly, about three inches from the lower end, between the ball of the second finger, the first joint of the thumb and the hand, just below the knuckle joint of the first finger, very much, in fact, as a clumsy schoolboy holds his pen. The second stick should be held almost exactly as a good penman holds his pen, lightly, between the ball of the thumb and of the first finger, slightly resting along and steadied by that finger, to just between the second and knuckle joints. Chinese meats are all served cut in small pieces, so as to be readily eaten with chopsticks, thus materially reducing the labor of dining.

ACTION SUITED TO THE WORD.

How the Electric Light Man Nearly Broke Up an Eastern Congregation.

A church society of the standard grade, not many miles from the new top, has completed a handsome and commodious house of worship, says the Boston Herald. The society has occupied its house but a few times, but long enough to find it nice in every way, except that when the full force of the electric lights is turned on it makes a disagreeable glare for the full services of a Sunday evening. So the head of the building committee talked with the pastor and some of the leaders, and they decided that it would be practical and best to turn off the switches controlling the side lights during the body of the services, but to have them on during the coming in and the singing, and then during the benediction and the going out of the church at the close. This plan was tried for the first time Sunday evening. The man at the switches was a little new, but he thought he could manage it. The introductory hymn was over, and the pastor arose in his place and began: "I am the light of the world." Out went the side lights, leaving the worthy clergyman in a flood of radiance from the lights just behind him. His hearers smiled, some even tittered. The pastor himself scarcely carried a sober face through all the services. The end of the meeting was near, and all the congregation noticed how much better it was to have the electric lights shine only on their "light of the world." It was about time to pass the boxes. That must be done in a full light. The deacons and the ushers were ready with their long handled solicitors. The clergyman read: "Let your lights so shine." On went the full force of the electric side lights. Then the audience would have actually laughed out loud only it was altogether too light.

Early Impressions Are Lasting.

Every one must have found how difficult it is to eradicate early impressions, or to overcome prejudice acquired later in life. Our first impressions cling to us with a tenacity which no change of place or situation can destroy. The home of our childhood, the friends and associations of our youthful days, form images in our remembrance which can never be wholly obliterated. The wanderer from his native country may in his adopted home meet new associations and acquire more wealthy connections and a higher standing in society than he held in the land which gave him birth, still the humble dwelling in which he was reared, the partners of his early joys and sorrows, the habits he was accustomed to in youth, are all "green spots" in his reminiscences, continually watered from the fount of never-failing memory.

AN UNLEARNABLE TONGUE.

Honduranian Caribs, a Muscular and Coal Black African Race.

"The Caribs of British Honduras," said Frank Fisher, manager of the British Honduras syndicate, to a Washington Star representative, "are a peculiar people, and, unlike other natives of the tropics, do not mingle with the whites, holding aloof, for that matter, from the other natives. Originally from Africa, they still maintain their tribal relations and singular customs. Physically they are a fine race, being coal black and very muscular. Their language is harsh and guttural, its vocabulary consisting of only about seven hundred words. They can count up to three in their own tongue and above that number count in French. It is almost impossible to learn their language. They are nomadic and go from place to place along the coast. Some families have half a dozen homes in as many villages. Some of the young women are comparatively good looking and all have a most graceful and erect carriage. They carry water pitchers on their heads very skillfully. The women do all the work and carry burdens on their backs that would crack the vertebræ of a strong white man. The men are idlers. The women have no standing in the family relations and the wife does not eat with her husband nor do any of the females with the men. They are as much at home in water as on land, and the women paddle the dugout canoes. The babies learn to swim almost before they can walk. As a race they are wonderfully cleanly, bathing several times a day, and when the morning's work is over they are very neat in their scant attire. They are very filial, however, and when one goes fishing the first fish caught is for the grandfather, the second for the father, and so on down the list until the fisherman comes to himself. They will not sell their fish to the whites or other natives until their own families are supplied. In brief, they are one of the few races in the world who have refused to intermingle with other people."

BISMARCK AS A LIFE-SAVER.

His First Medal Earned Through Pluck in Rescuing a Groom.

Once, when Bismarck was a cavalry officer, he was standing with some other officers on a bridge over a lake, as related by the Nashville American. As he was about to give an order his groom, Hildebrand, rode one of the horses to water close by the bridge. Suddenly the horse lost footing and Hildebrand, clinging to the animal, disappeared with it in the water. Before the other officers could collect their senses Bismarck had thrown off his sword and his uniform and had thrown himself into the lake to save his servant. By great good fortune he seized him, but the man clung to him so closely in his death agony that he had to dive before he could loose himself from him. Bismarck rose to the surface, raising his servant with him, and brought him safe to land in an unconscious condition. The next day the servant was as well as ever. But the little town that had witnessed the brave rescue was in great commotion. They petitioned the superintendent, who obtained for the young officer the medallion "for rescue from danger." And now, on great occasions, the well-known Prussian safety medal may be seen beside the proudest stars in christendom on the breast of the famous creator of united Germany. Bismarck, it is said, is prouder of his first medal than of all the rest put together. One day in the plenitude of Bismarck's power a noble minister approached the premier, and with a tinge of satire asked him the meaning of this modest decoration. He at once replied: "I am in the habit sometimes of saving life." The diplomatist lowered his eyes before the reproving look which accompanied Bismarck's lightly spoken words.

An Extraordinary Legal Document.

One of the most remarkable legal papers on file in the archives of the world is now in the national museum of Paris, labeled: "Sentence on a hog, executed by justice, in the copyhold of Clarmont-Avin, and strangled upon a gibbet at that place." It is sealed with red wax, kept under a glass case, bears date June 14, 1494, and reads as follows: "* * * We, the jury, in detestation and horror of this crime, and in order to make an example, and to satisfy justice, have declared, judged, sentenced, pronounced and appointed that the said hog, now detained in the abbey as a prisoner, shall by the executioner be hung and strangled on a gibbet, near the gallows which is within the jurisdiction of the monks whose names are hereto appended, near the copyhold of Avin. In witness of which we have sealed this present with our seals." Following the above are the signatures of the jurors and the prefect of the department de l'Ainse.

Lowell Disliked Lecturing.

James Russell Lowell was a Harvard professor for twenty years, but he never liked lecturing. Prof. Norton says that he was always scrupulously attentive to his duties, but "the stated hours and seasons of work were irksome to him and averse from his natural inclinations. 'I begin,' he says, in a letter in 1867, 'I begin my annual dissatisfaction of lecturing next Wednesday. I cannot get used to it. All my nightmares are of lecturing.'"

BORN TO A HAPPY FATE.

The Persian Cat Cherished and Respected in His Native Land.

The Persian cat is born to the happiest fate of any of his family, for, according to the tales of travelers, he is, in his native land, not only loved and cherished, not only well treated, but thoroughly respected, and he has an acknowledged position and rights. In form the bewitching Persian does not greatly differ from the Angora, but the hair is much more effective, for the longest and the thickest-set hairs being at the tip they form a magnificent plume, which the dignified owner carries proudly erect, waving it in the air as he moves. In his splendid silky coat is not a trace of woolliness, and it clothes the graceful creature from the tips of his ears to the well "feathered" toes, writes Olive Thorne in Harper's Bazar.

Unless some undreamed-of feline marvel shall yet be unearthed, this animal must forever be regarded as the perfect flower of the domestic cat family. Not only does he easily surpass all his competitors in beauty and grace, but he possesses charms of disposition and manner, and dignity of bearing; and while most affectionate and loving, is still self-respecting and independent.

The love of liberty is the ruling passion of the Persian, as it is of the Angora. Every one of the long-haired, indeed, delights in long, solitary tramps. It seems impossible to cure them of the desire; and what a cat really desires he generally succeeds in getting, sooner or later. To own one of these most attractive and most costly pets in the city, where thieves abound, is to live a life of constant anxiety and watchfulness. Only those who have kept guard over a sly and cunning human lunatic, ever plotting to escape, can appreciate the vigilance necessary for his safety. Yet, in spite of this, or ornamental and so beautiful is the gentle creature that few who are able to do so can deny themselves the pleasure of owning one.

IS THE EARTH SOLID?

Various Theories, Some of Them of a Contrary Showing.

A very large part of the educated public believes that the earth is a molten globe superficially enveloped by a chilled crust, and a magazine article in support of such a theory has recently attracted much attention. A very large part of the natural philosophers consider it most probable that the rocks at and near the surface of the globe would expand in melting. If the earth were thus constituted a time would come when the solid crust would crack from its own weight or from some moderate internal disturbance; and then block after block of the crust, region after region of the world we know and love so well would plunge slowly and heavily to meet the rising, molten flood, while whirlwinds of scalding steam would shroud perishing humanity. It would require a Dante to do justice to the tragic side of this theme, says a writer in the North American Review.

A hard-hearted physicist would simply remark that a crust of such dimensions resting on a fluid of inferior density is in unstable equilibrium; the rest being an evident consequence. Statements such as this are commonly considered as extremely uninteresting; but the Dantesque view of the subject has been indicated sufficiently to show that the earth's interior is within the sphere of human interest.

Aside from ignoble fears there seems scarcely any topic better suited to excite a legitimate intellectual interest among men than this most fundamental question concerning that little planet, our world. Is it a molten globe with a pellicle of cool dry land or is it really terra firma, a solid earth?

PEOPLE OF ANCIENT YUCATAN.

Ample Evidence That They Were Warlike as Well as Skilled Architects.

Although the language and history of the ancient people of Yucatan have been lost to the world, they have left behind them monuments by which it is not difficult to determine the fact that in many respects they were of a wonderful as well as a warlike race previous to the discovery of the country in 1506. That they were warlike the early European adventurers found to their cost, but apart from that all along the low-lying coast of Yucatan and extending inland are found small watch-towers of stone, standing on terraced mounds, so arranged that tidings of forays of enemies could easily be conveyed from one to the other. In addition, mural paintings of warriors in battle array have been numerously found. The wonderful character of the people is amply demonstrated by the ruins of their cities. All of these are declared by the Philadelphia Ledger to display remarkable architectural ability. Massive in structure, intricate, rich and grotesque in carving, many of these buildings stand to-day almost in their entirety, though nearly or quite five hundred years have passed away since their erection. And as this rich carving and general stone cutting was done by chisels of nephrite and mallets of wood. On immense terraces the temples of the people stood, while macadamized roads, raised two or more feet above the general level and surfaced with hard, smooth cement, led from terrace to terrace and from one community to another.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 15, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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A Symposium on Fruit-Drying.

The edition of the RURAL PRESS of July 15th (to-day's) will contain a practical and exhaustive treatise on fruit-curing in California. The best methods of drying prunes, peaches, apricots and other important fruits are considered at length by well-known fruit-growers, among whom may be mentioned R. C. Kells, of Yuba City, Arthur I. Towner, of Santa Ana, F. B. McKevitt, of Vacaville, E. A. Bonius, of Los Angeles county, W. M. Aiken, of Wrights, Joseph Hobart, of Nordhoff, F. M. Righter, of Campbell, Santa Clara county, W. H. Anderson, of San Jose, and others. Every phase of fruit curing, from picking in the orchard to delivery at the warehouse, is considered, experiences given, good methods suggested, bad methods condemned, and ways and means for improvement indicated. It is believed that this number of the Rural Press will be a most valuable and timely contribution to the general stock of practical information on the subject of fruit-drying.

The legal machinery of the State is clumsy and ineffective, and to hang a murderer at present seems to be an impossibility if he have any money or friends. Between the attorney with the technical point and the attorney with a revolver in his hip pocket to intimidate Judges and witnesses, the murderer in California is an influential person.

But the law-abiding citizen is simply lethargic, not subdued. As in the case of Evans and Soutag and a hundred other outlaws and assassins, there is an end sooner or later.

Should the present condition of affairs continue in California vigilance committees will not only become necessary but inevitable.—S. F. Stock Report.

On the 7th Iowa was visited by another terrible cyclone, which cut a wide swath four and one half miles wide by sixty long, carrying death and disaster in its course. It started near Cherokee and followed the Illinois Central Railroad. At Pomeroy 208 residences were completely swept out of existence and forty-four people killed. Hardly a residence escaped, and the business portion of the town is no more. Other places and farms were devastated and people killed.

Silts, an Inyo county shoemaker, has been sent to San Quentin for selling liquor to Indians. We believe this is the first conviction on this side of the mountains under the new law, making it a felony. It will be well for some of our Mono county people to look out.

W. P. Calkins, recently of the Grass Valley Union, has bought the Truckee Republican of C. F. McGlashan. It has fallen into good hands, Mr. Calkins being an old and capable newspaper man.

The merchants of Lyon county, Nev., have been notified by the authorities not to sell flavoring extracts to Indians, who find in them a good substitute for liquor.

The Iowa Republican State Convention will convene August 16th, to nominate a full State ticket Iowa will come back into the Republican ranks in November.

The Arbuckle Autocrat has been purchased by Shellhammer & Felts, who have enlarged it and changed the name to The People's Voice.

Walter Young, a boy, fell from a tree at Bishop recently, and, falling on both hands, broke both wrists.

The Sheep License Collector of Inyo has collected $7,200 for the season. Quite a help to the taxpayers.

The leaching works at Bullionville, Nev., were burned on the 2d, entailing a loss of $250,000.

C. T. Martin, of Mason Valley, has the contract for the care of the indigent of Lyon county, Nev., at $20 a head per month.

Justice Samuel Blatchford, one of the ablest jurists in the country, died at Newport, R. I., on the 7th, in his 74th year.

Nevada State Fair commences at Reno September 18th.

Carson Valley will have good crops of hay and grain this year.

On Monday Oroville had a $40,000 fire.

DECIDEDLY SHAKY.

A trembling hand, an uncertain step, fidgetiness, indicated by restless shifting from one place or posture to another, usually mental annoyance at unexpected noises, are among the indications of extreme nervousness. These seem trifling, but the health of men and women in this condition is "decidedly shaky," liable to be overthrown disastrously by causes which the vigorous might defy. To fortify the nervous system, general vigor must, through the medium of reinforced digestion, and a renewal of an impaired power of sleeping at night, be raised to a healthful standard. A guarantee of this is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which re-establishes digestion, bile secretion and the habit of body on a permanently regular basis, thus renewing that bodily equilibrium, which is followed by a grain of strength and nerve tranquility. For kidney complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, and as a preventive of the first attack or subsequent return of malarial disorders, this medicine is without a peer. Thrice daily take a wineglassful.

THE SENATORSHIP.

There is much speculation going on in Republican circles as to who is to receive the appointment of United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Stanford. Governor Markham will make no mistake, as the party, of which he is the representative in this State, possesses too fine material to make a selection from.

The most prominent ones mentioned in connection with the position are William H. Mills and Irvine C. Stump, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and both of San Francisco. While Mr. Stump is an able man and would undoubtedly well represent the State, we believe that Wm. H. Mills, in ability, knowledge of the State, its resources and capabilities, and requirements in matters of Federal legislation, requiring a high order of statesmanship, has no superior, if an equal, in the State, and his appointment would be acceptable to his party and a credit to the State, and beneficial to the Pacific Coast States generally. As Congress is to meet on the 7th of next month, the Governor will have to appoint very quickly, if he has not already done so, and the matter set at rest. Republicans need have no fears as to the standing and fitness of the Senator selected to succeed the late Senator Stanford, as he will be a stalwart Republican and worthy of the position.

A ROAD CONVENTION.

The State Road Convention, suggested and boomed by the Sacramento Record-Union, is to be held at Sacramento on the 7th of September, and it promises to be well attended, although some counties have failed or refused to appoint delegates to it, each county being entitled to fifteen. The object of the Convention is to secure better roads, and to obtain and disseminate information regarding the best methods of road building, and to secure the passage of a better code of road laws through the next Legislature. The Supervisors of this county took no notice of the matter, as there are no parties here having the time or inclination to take the long and expensive trip at that time, when we are in the midst of harvesting operations. And, again, with the exception of short cuts, our roads are in the hands of the toll collectors and are usually in good condition, and remarkably so for roads subject to damage by heavy mountain storms. As a whole, no mountain county possesses better, if as good, roads than Mono can boast of. If the Convention does no more than formulate a good road law, it will accomplish some good for the people. The Convention should, and undoubtedly will, be well attended, and if its members know anything about road building, and are not professional men, full of talk, much good may be accomplished for the benefit of the traveling public.

GOT HIS FEE.—The Supervisors of Inyo county last week paid R. S. Miner, of this place, a fee of $350 for arguing the El Dorado county sheep case in the Supreme Court. Mono paid Mr. Miner $300 for the same thing. When Mono county fought the sheepmen to establish the constitutionality of the sheep license ordinance, she had to pay the entire expense, no other county assisting, and El Dorado should not have asked for assistance from this county.

The case of Heath, for the murder of McWhirter, at Fresno, will probably be closed to-day and given to the jury. The trial has been outrageously conducted by the defense, Foote having made an ass of himself throughout the entire trial. He has done Heath no good by abusing witnesses.

Rev. John Penman, a prominent Presbyterian, of Irvington, N. Y., has seceded from that Church, as he cannot subscribe to its "System doctrine."

NEW TO-DAY.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. Regular meeting, July 3d, 1893.

Present, H. A. Pitts, Chairman; W. Calnan, A. Arrild, N. W. Boyd, W. P. Nay; J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, do Ordain as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 53.

SECTION 1. No water ditch, reservoir, flume, drain or sewer shall be constructed or maintained in any situation or in any manner whereby, through leakage or overflow of the contents, it may cause damage or injury to any public street, road or highway within Mono County.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of any and all persons owning or maintaining any ditch, flume, sewer, drain, or other artificial means of conducting or conveying water or other matter over, across or upon any public street, road, or highway within said County of Mono, to keep the same properly bridged and covered, so as not to interfere, or in any way obstruct public travel, or in any way injure or damage said public street, road or highway.

SECTION 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100.

SECTION 4. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to apply to ditches, flumes, waterways, or water rights established or vested prior to the construction and establishment of any public street, road or highway over which the same may now pass.

This Ordinance having been twice read, and duly considered by the Board, was put upon its passage, and was adopted on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1893, by the following vote:

AYES: Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, Pitts. NOES—None.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed: Ordinance No. 53. Recorded July 8th, 1893, Vol "B," of Ordinances, page 45.

J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

Filed July 8th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

jy15-2w

WANTED, LADIES TO KNOW, THAT ALL parties advertising for "Ladies to do writing, etc., at home," are merely imitating Miss Flora A. Jones. For particulars and best wages, address with self-addressed stamped envelope, "Blush of Roses," ("S") South Bend, Ind.

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LEGAL.

ALIAS

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Alpine, State of California.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON WOODFORD, Plaintiff,

vs.

ELLONER AUGUSTA WOODFORD, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., SEC. 407.

JOSEPH HANSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

ELLONER AUGUSTA WOODFORD, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree of said Honorable Superior Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between said Plaintiff and the said Defendant, upon the following grounds which are fully set out in the Complaint, viz: Defendant's willful desertion of the Plaintiff, her husband, ever since the 1st day of February, 1859; that on that day Defendant, at Douglas County, State of Nevada, willfully and without cause or provocation absconded and deserted the Plaintiff and continues to live separate and apart from him without Plaintiff's consent and against his will and wish, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the Complaint and sought by this action.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1893.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine. C. C. Woodford, Plaintiff, vs. E. A. Woodford, Defendant. Alias Summons.

[Je24-2m]

NOTICE

WARNING NOTICE TO PURCHASE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

All parties who may be contemplating the purchase of certain Personal Property, consisting of Horses, Mules and Cattle, alleged to have been sold and conveyed by S. W. Gregory, to his wife, Mrs. F. M. Gregory, on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1893, are hereby notified and warned not to purchase the same, as said purported sale and transfer is fraudulent, and without consideration, and was made with the express purpose and intent to defraud creditors.

Dated, June 24th, 1893.

H. C. BLANCHARD, By C. L. HAYES, his attorney.

je 24 4w

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je3

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[je10 tf]

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Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

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LEGAL.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "KENTUCK QUARTZ MINE."

M. A. No 297.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California, May 20, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN H. SHEEHAN, whose Post Office address is Clinton, Mono County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for Fifteen hundred and twenty linear feet of the "Kentuck" mine or vein bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 37, in Township No 7, North of Range No 25 East, Mt Diablo Base and Meridian.

THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES of said Lot No 37 being as follows to wit: VARIATION 16° 30' EAST.

Commencing at a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone, and marked N E Cor No 1 Kentuck, whence bears N 17° 30' E 0.98.3 chs a small pine tree 1' 7.10 in circumference marked B T N E C, thence, var 16° 30' E. On East Boundary—First Course: S 8° 45' W. 1320 ft or 20.00 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone marked S E Cor No 2 "Kentuck", N E Cor No 1 Georgie Howell; thence on South Boundary—Second Course: N 54° 15' W, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 2 and L L No 1, whence bears S 36° 30' W, 1.10 chs distant Tunnel No 1, 600 ft or 9.09 chs; a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone marked S W Cor No 3 Kentuck, and NW Cor No 4 Georgie Howell, whence bears N 82° 45' E, 0.23 9 chs dist a nut pine tree 1'7½" in circumference marked B T S W C, S 24° 45' W. 0.47.8 chs dist old dead pine tree 5'2" in circumference, marked B T S W C, S 35° 30' W, 102.86 chs dist, ¼ Sec Cor on East Boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N, R 24 E, M D M; thence on West Boundary—Third Course: N 35° 45' E, 1321.3 ft or 20.02 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, and marked N W Cor No 4, Kentuck, whence bears N 10° 15' E 1.41.7 chs dist a pine tree 8' 9" in circumference marked B T N W C; thence on North Boundary—Fourth Course: S 54° 15' E, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, being the north end of the lode line of the location, 600 ft or 9.09 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N E Cor No 1, the place of beginning, containing 18.19 acres.

CONNECTING LINE.

From post No 3 S W Corner Kentuck Mine, the ¼ Sec Cor on East Boundary of Sec 25, T 7, N R 24 E, M D M, bears S 35° 30' W, 102.86 chs dist by calculation from triangulation.

This claim is bounded on the southern end by the Georgie Howell Quartz mine.

The location of this mine is duly Recorded in the Recorder's Office of the Patterson Mining District, Mono County, California, in Book "A", pages 18 and 19 of said Records.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the said Kentuck Mine or said mining ground, as hereinbefore described are required to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

my27-10w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Applicant.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "MAY BELLE" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 298.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California, May 20, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN H. SHEEHAN, whose Postoffice address is Clinton, Mono County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of the "May Belle" mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situate, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot number 38, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 25 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES of said Lot No. 38, being as follows, to wit: VARIATION 16° 30' EAST.

Commencing at 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, whence bears N 68° E 174.2 ft or 2.64 chs dist L L No 1 "Georgie Howell" mine, and L L No 2 "Kentuck" mine S 23° W 2.06.8 chs dist Tunnel No 2; thence, variation 16° 30' E. North Boundary—First Course; S 65° 30' E 148 ft or 2.24.2 chs to intersection with lode line "Georgie Howell" mine, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N E Corner No 1 May Belle; thence East Boundary—Second Course: S 24° 30' W 5.25 ft or 7.97 chs to intersection with lode line Georgie Howell mine, 1260.7 ft or 19.10 chs to a post marked B P No V Georgie Howell, S 54° 15' E 74ft or 1.12 chs from post No 3 at S W Cor of mine, 1500 ft or 22.72.7 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone marked S E Cor No 2, whence bears N 66° W 0 43.4 chs distant a small mahogany tree marked B T S E C; thence on South Boundary—Third Course: N 66° 30' W 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 2, being the south end of the lode line of May Belle mine, 600 ft or 9.09 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked S W Cor No 3, whence bears S 1° W 0.41.4 chs distant a twin pine tree, 10'6¾" in circumference, marked B T S W C; N 11° 30' E 0.48 chs distant a small pine tree 1'4¾" in circumference marked B T S W C; thence on West Boundary—Fourth Course: N 24° 30' E 1500 ft or 22.72.7 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N W Cor No 4, whence bears S 39° W 99.58 chs dist a ¼ Section Corner, a stone in a mound of earth, but not marked between Sec 25 T 7 N R 24 E, and Sec 31 T 7 N R 25 E. M D M, S 53° 15' W 0.19 8 chs dist a dead pine tree 7'1¾" in circumference marked B T N W C; N 50° E 0.78.8 chs dist a nut pine tree 3'2½" in circumference, marked B T N W C; thence on North Boundary—Fifth Course: S 65° 30' E, 170.9 ft or 2.59 chs to a post set in mound of earth and stone and marked B P VI Georgie Howell, N 8° 30' E, 12.8 ft or 19.06.6 chs from No 3 post at S W Corner of said mine, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to place of beginning at 4x4 post marked L L No 1, containing 20.66 acres

CONNECTING LINE.

From post No 4 N W Corner May Belle mine, the ¼ Sec Cor on East boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N R 24 E, M D M, bears S 39° 05' 30" W, 99.58 chs distant by calculation from triangulation.

This claim is bounded on a portion of the eastern side by the Georgie Howell mining Claim, and on a portion of the northern end by the Georgie Howell mining claim.

The location of this mine is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the Patterson Mining District, Mono County, California, in Book A, page 18 of said records.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said "May Belle" mine or said mining ground as hereinbefore described, are requir ed to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

my27-10w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Applicant.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDitors of, and all persons having claims against, the Estate of John H. Connell, deceased, to present their claims against said estate to Nancy A. Connell, to whom letters of administration upon said estate have been duly granted and issued by the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California. Notice is further given that said letters are dated on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1893, that a summary administration of said estate has been ordered by said Court, copy of which order is as follows. In the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California. In the matter of the Estate of John H. Connell, deceased. The inventory and appraisement of the above named estate having been filed herein, and it appearing that the total value of the estate at the time of the filing said inventory and appraisement did not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, but that said estate at said time was of the value of Thirteen Hundred and Eighty one dollars ($1,381), and no more, it is therefore ordered that a summary administration of said estate be had, and that the Administratrix may make final settlement of such estate at the end of five months from the date of this order. Dated May 13th, 1893. W. H. Virden, Judge of the Superior Court. And notice is further given that in pursuance of said order, I will make final settlement of said estate on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1893, and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to said Administratrix on or before said 13th day of October, 1893, and all claims which are not thus exhibited will be forever barred.

NANCY A. CONNELL, Administratrix of the Estate of John H. Connell, deceased.

Dated May 13th, A. D. 1893. my27-4w

LEGAL.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "GEORGIE HOWELL" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 299.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, California, May 20, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN H. SHEEHAN, whose Post Office address is Clinton, Mono County, California, has this day filed his application for a patent for Fifteen hundred linear feet of the GEORGIE HOWELL MINE or vein bearing gold and silver with surface ground Six hundred feet in width except that portion thereof hereinafter mentioned which is in conflict with the May Belle Mine, vein, lode or mineral deposit, situated, lying and being in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 39, in Township No. 7, North of Range No. 25, East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES of said Lot No. 39, being as follows, to wit: VARIATION 16° 30' EAST.

Commencing at a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, Georgie Howell, L L No 2, Kentuck mine (this being the north end of lode line); whence bears S 36° 30' W, 1.10 chains distant Tunnel No 1; thence, variation 16° 30' E North Boundary—First Course: S 54° 15' E, 300 feet, or 4.54.5 chains to a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked Georgie Howell N E Cor No 1, Kentuck S E Cor No 2; thence on East Boundary—Second Course: S 8° 30' W, 1500 ft, or 22.72.7 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone, and marked S E Cor No 2 Georgie Howell; thence on South Boundary—Third Course: N 54° 15' W, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of rock and earth and marked L L No 2 (being south end of lode line), whence bears S 52° 45' W, 0.42 chains distant a small mahogany tree marked B T L L, 526 ft or 7.96.9 chs to a post marked B P No 5 Georgie Howell, and intersecting with the East Boundary of the "May Belle" mine, and N 24° 30' E, 239.4 ft or 3.62.7 chs from a 4x4 post marked S E Cor No 2 May Belle; 600 ft or 9.09 chs to a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked S W Cor No 2 Georgie Howell; whence bears N 40° 15' E, 0.72 chs distant a small pine tree 3'7½" in circumference marked B T S W C; N 85° 15' W; 0.87.4 chs dist a large pine tree 6'2" in circumference; thence on West Boundary—Fourth Course: N 8° 30' E, 1298 ft or 19.67 chs to a post marked B P No 6 Georgie Howell, at intersection of May Belle North Boundary; S 85° 30' E 170.9 ft or 2.59 chs from a post marked N W Cor No 4 May Belle; 1500 ft or 22.72.7 chs along West Boundary to a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked N W Cor No 4 Georgie Howell, and S W Cor No 3 Kentuck; whence bears S 39° 30' W, 102.09 chs dist the ¼ Sec Corner on East Boundary of Sec. 25, T 7 N, R 24 E, M D M; thence on North Boundary—Fifth Course: S 54° 15' E, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, the place of beginning, containing 18,37 acres.

CONFLICT WITH THE MAY BELLE.

Commencing at a 4x4 post marked N E Corner No. 1 May Belle Mine, the post being set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, variation 16° 30' East. First Course: S 24° 30' W, 1260 7 ft or 19,10 chs to a post at intersection of South Boundary of Georgie Howell Mine; thence Second Course: N 54° 15' W 74 ft or 1.12 chs to a post marked Georgie Howell S W Cor No 3; thence Third Course, N 8° 30' E, 1298 ft or 19.67 chs to post at intersection of North Boundary of May Belle Mine; thence Fourth Course: S 65° 30' E, 429 ft or 650 chs to place of beginning.

GEORGIE HOWELL MINE—SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARIES, of the ground sought to be patented.

Commencing at a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1 and L L No 2 Kentuck (this being the north end of the lode line); whence bears S. 36° 30' W, 1.10 chs distant Tunnel No 1, thence, variation 16° 30' E on the North Boundary. First Course: S 54° 15' E, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked Georgie Howell N E Cor No 1, Kentuck S E Cor No 2; thence on East Boundary, Second Course: S 8° 30' W, 1500 ft or 22 72.7 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked S E Cor No 2 Georgie Howell; thence on South Boundary—Third Course: N 54° 15' W, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in a mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 2; whence bears S 52° 45' W, 0.42 chs dist a small mahogany tree marked B T L L; 526 ft or 7.96.9 chs to a post marked B P No V Georgie Howell, N 24° 30' E, 239.4 ft or 3.62.7 chs from a 4x4 post marked S E Cor No 2 May Belle, and S 54½° E from post No 3, S W Cor Georgie Howell Mine; thence Fourth Course: N 24° 30' E 1260.7 ft or 19.10 chs along the East Boundary of the May Belle Mine and West Boundary of the Georgie Howell, to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N E Cor No 1, May Belle, thence Fifth Course: N 65° 30' W 429 ft or 6.50 chs, along the North Boundary of the May Belle Mine to a post marked B P No VI Georgie Howell; N 8° 30' E, 1298 ft or 19,06.7 chs from S W Cor of said mine; thence on West Boundary,—Sixth Course: N 8° 30' E, 202 ft or 3.06 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked N W Cor No 4 Georgie Howell, S W Cor No 3 Kentuck; whence bears S 39° 30' W, 102.85 chs dist ¼ Sec Cor on East boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N, R 24 E; thence on North Boundary—Seventh Course: S 54° 15' E, 300 ft or 4.54.5 chs to a 4x4 post set in mound of earth and stone and marked L L No 1, the place of beginning, containing 11.19 acres.

CONNECTING LINE

From post No 4 N W Cor Georgie Howell Mine the ¼ Sec Cor on East Boundary of Sec 25, T 7 N, 24 E, M D M, bears S 39° 30' W, 102.86 chs dist by calculation.

This claim is bounded on the north end by the Kentuck Quartz Mine and on a portion of the southern end by the May Belle Quarts Mine and on a portion of the western side by said May Belle Quarts Mine.

The location of this mine is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the Patterson Mining District, Mono County, California, in Book "A," pages 19 and 20 of said records.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Georgie Howell Mine or said mining ground as hereinbefore described, are required to file their adverse claim with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence in the State of California, during the Sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

my27-10w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Applicant.

NOTICE TO REDEEM.

(Under Section 3785 of the Political Code).

TO J. F. STALEY:

Please take Notice that the following described property situated in the County of Mono, State of California, viz:

N. E. ¼, Section 20; Township 7, N. R. 25 E., M. D. M., containing 160 acres,

Was on the 6th day of July, 1893, by the Tax Collector of said Mono County, sold for delinquent taxes for the year 1891, to James Todkill, for the sum of Six and 64-100 Dollars.

The amount due at the date hereof is Nine and 98 100 Dollars, together with the cost of publishing and posting this notice, and upon the 14th day of July, 1893, the undersigned, James Todkill, purchaser as aforesaid, will apply to the Tax Collector of the County of Mono aforesaid for a deed of said property.

Witness my hand this 12th day of June, 1893.

je17-4d JAMES TODKILL.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIF. June 8, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1893, viz:

CLINTON M. HEATH, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1587, for the

S. ½ of N. W. ¼, Sec. 2, and E. ½ of N. E. ¼ Sec. 3, T. 4, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. F. Bryant, Charles M. Stewart, William O. Parker and Richard Whitford all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

je17-4d C. W. CRAIG, Register.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 15, 1893

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. Chas. Holbrook, of the Mountain House, spent last Sunday in Bridgeport, the guest of Mrs. George H. Bump.

William Radley was up from Antelope on Thursday with a load of fine strawberries. Next week he will commence shipping raspberries, of which he will have a large crop.

Nick Baule, formerly of Bodie, is very sick with stomach trouble, and the Carson Weekly says his recovery is doubtful.

R. S. Miner was at Independence last week, and on Monday last was in San Francisco.

Miss Ella Donnel and Mrs. Annie Ebe have recovered from their severe illness.

Mrs. J. Beck and daughters returned to Bodie on Sunday last, after a few weeks' pleasant visit in Bridgeport.

Judge Armes, of Alpine, is to hold Court for [illegible]

A SUCCESS.—The Standard Con. electric works are a grand success, the mill of the Company at Bodie now being run by that power, which is transmitted from the Company's power house on Green creek, a distance of twelve miles, a description of which was recently published in the CHRONICLE-UNION. The Electric Co. has [illegible] a thirty days' successful run before the Standard Con. can be asked to accept them under their contract. The time will expire in the early part of next month. We congratulate Superintendent Leggett on the success of his enterprise.

A GOOD LECTURE.—Rev. [illegible], Presiding Elder of the Nevada Mission, delivered his lecture, "The Man for the Day," in the School House on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the short notice, he had a good house, as our people turn out well to hear a well delivered and carefully prepared lecture, or discourse. Several hymns were sung by a volunteer choir, with Prof. Heath at the organ. The lecture was listened to with much pleasure and attention, and was interesting.

AT IT AGAIN.—The dog poisoner has been getting his work in again. On Wednesday night P. G. Hughes' dog got a dose, and one of A. F. Bryant's pups and his pet cat were dosed, but the pup was saved. L. A. Murphey lost two dogs, one being the favorite of the children. Another dog was saved by its owner giving it a dose of salt. As dogs are property, somebody will get into trouble if he does not keep a sharp lookout.

A GOOD CHANGE.—The Supervisors at the late meeting leased the Antelope road to Otto Larson for three years, he to keep it in the best possible condition. Mr. Larson has purchased the old Goodnow Station, and taken possession of the road, and we are confident he will keep it in good order.

CONSOLIDATED.—At their last meeting, the Supervisors consolidated the offices of Sheriff and Superior Court Bailiff; and the County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, thus increasing the salary of the Sheriff $200 per annum, and $300 for the County Clerk.

COUNTY ROAD.—The Board of Supervisors, at its last meeting, purchased the interest of McNabb and Thompson in that portion of the Mono Lake and Lake District Toll Road, between Mormon Ranch and Goat Ranch, and declared it a county road.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 1st., the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$ 6,724 41
Bulwer	
Mono	5,330 98
Standard	37,098 82
Syndicate	1,579 71

A BARGAIN.—Anybody wishing to buy a new first-class sewing machine can get a bargain at the CHRONICLE-UNION office, on easy cash payments, or for grain, hay or wood.

LUMBER.—This week four large loads of lumber were dispatched from the sawmill of Hawks & Co.—two for the Standard Con., of Bodie; and two for the Mohawk Co., of Lundy.

OFFICE HOURS.—Postmistress Brady has fixed her office hours as follows: Sundays, from 9 to 10 in the morning, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Week days, from 8 A. M. till noon, and from 1 to 9 P. M.

ELECTED.—The Supervisors appointed Sheriff Hays Bailiff of the Superior Court, and County Clerk Murphey Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

REMOVED.—W. O. Parker has removed to his recent purchase, formerly occupied by James A. Hawks, on Kingsley street.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Bott will hold services at the School House to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

COLD.—We had a cold wave on Monday, and a light overcoat was not uncomfortable that evening.

Russell's freight team is expected here to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

July 3d, 1893, 10 A. M.

Board met. Present, Calnan, Arrild, Nay, Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

The Board now adjourns to 11 A. M. July 5, 1893.

July 5th, 1893, 11 A. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Pitts, Nay; Chairman Pitts presiding.

Protest of Wm. M. Mickey against Wm. Price and the Antelope Toll Road, read and filed. The matter is discussed by the Board.

Board adjourns to 2 P. M.

2 P. M.

Board met. All present, Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. July 6th, 1893.

July 6th, 1893, 1 P. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, Pitts, Chairman; presiding.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the sum of $50 be appropriated to repair the public highway leading from Mormon Ranche to Rancheria Gulch, and that the Auditor be, and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrant on the County Road Fund in favor of M. J. Cody for said sum, whenever the said work shall have been completed. Carried unanimously.

W. O. Parker, Attorney for M. P. Hays, Sheriff, now asks the Board to take action on the petition of M. P. Hays, filed at the April meeting, for the consolidation of the offices of Sheriff, Bailiff and Jailer. The matter passed over for the present.

C. C. Turner now addresses the Board on the sheep license question.

Request of Cornelia Richards, Superintendent of Schools, for leave of absence for 60 days from July 1st, 1893, is read, and granted by the Board.

Petition of William Rhinehart & Co., for the appointment of William Wetherill Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy caused by N. Daniels failing to qualify, read.

On motion of Boyd, seconded by Nay, that William Wetherill be appointed Justice of the Peace, Benton Township, vice Daniels, failed to qualify. Carried by unanimous vote.

Petition of A. F. Bryant for rebate of amount of liquor license, paid in April under a misapprehension of facts, is read, and the request granted by unanimous vote.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Arrild, that the sum of $16 80 be appropriated from the General Fund for the relief of A. Curtis and Mrs. Belle Goodson for property destroyed in the saddle shop, $9 11 to Curtis, and $8 79 to Mrs. Goodson, and that the Auditor be, and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrant for said sum in favor of Supervisor N. W. Boyd, to be distributed as above. Carried unanimously.

Report of H. C. Blanchard, Agent, on the Bodie & State Line Toll Road for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1893, read and accepted.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Arrild, that the Board do purchase that portion of the Mono Lake & Lake District Toll Road, between the Mormon Ranch and the Goat Ranch, for a consideration of $100, and that the Auditor be, and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrant in favor of A. McNabb and A. Thompson for the sum of $100, upon the delivery of a deed executed by them to Mono County, to him of all their right, title and interest in and to said portion of said road, and that immediately upon the execution of said deed, said road shall become a county road. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the Auditor be, and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrant on the Hospital Fund of the County in favor of L. C. Lane for $200, to be applied to the care and maintenance of James Henry, an indigent person. Carried by a unanimous vote.

It appearing to the Board that a vacancy exists in the membership of the Board of Education, by the removal of Maggie Kelly from the county, on motion of Boyd, seconded by Nay, Miss Etta Mack is elected a member of the Board of Education, to fill said vacancy, by unanimous vote.

Board adjourned to 9 A. M. July 7th, 1893.

July 7th, 1893, 9 A. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

The Board now proceeds to the consideration of claims.

Claim of H. Boone for $141 06, allowed for $137 81, by unanimous vote.

Claim of Samuel Fales for $ 1 01, allowed for $0 53, by unanimous vote

Board takes recess to 1 P. M.

2 P. M.

Board met. All present, Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Calnan, that J. J. Welch be appointed Assessor and Collector of the Bodie Fire Tax, vice E. Boyle, who failed to qualify. Carried unanimously.

Raymond Chrailler and Jean Brun having made affidavit in 1892, for sheep license, and having left the county without paying said license, it is ordered by unanimous vote, that the License Tax Collector be authorized to start suit against said parties for the collection of said license.

The License Collector is, also, to bring suit against J. S. Poo, he having made affidavit of his business for 1893, and left the State without paying.

Board adjourned to 9 A. M. July 8th, 1893.

July 8th, 1893, 9 A. M.

Board met. Present. Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Nay, that Geo. H. Bump be appointed Janitor of the Court House at a salary of $50 per month, to hold office at the pleasure of the Board. Passed unanimously.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Boyd, that Otto Larson be allowed the privilege of collecting tolls, for a period of three years, on the road commonly known as the Bridgeport and Antelope Toll Road (formerly worked by Wm. Price) at the rate of tolls already established by the Board on said road, in consideration of repairing and keeping in repair in a first-class condition the said road, it being mutually understood that said lease shall expire whenever said road is not kept in a first class condition. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Arrild, that four thousand feet of timber be purchased from Jas. Logan, to cover the main bridge on the Walker River, the labor to be performed by Otto Larson, also, any other supplies or repairs to be done on the Antelope road, for a term of three years, to be furnished at the expense of Otto Larson. Carried by unanimous vote.

Bill of George H. Bump for $460, balance due on painting the Court House, is allowed in full, and the Auditor is instructed to draw his warrant in favor of Bump for $400, leaving a balance of $60, which sum shall be drawn when the entire work is completed, and accepted by Clerk of the Board.

Board takes recess to 1 P. M.

July 8th, 1893, 1 P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All present, Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

Moved by Boyd, seconded by Calnan, that the petition of M. P. Hays, for the consolidation of the offices of the Sheriff, and the Superior Court Bailiff, and Jailer, be rejected. Carried unanimously.

Ordinance No. 52, consolidating the offices of Sheriff and Superior Court Bailiff, and, also, the offices of County Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, is now read for the first time.

Ordinance No. 52 is read second time.

Ordinance No. 52, having been twice read, and put upon its passage, is adopted, on motion of Boyd, seconded by Calnan, by the following vote: Ayes—Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay and Pitts. Noes—None.

Moved by Nay, seconded by Calnan, that M. P. Hays be elected to fill the office of Superior Court Bailiff, on filing a bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, said appointment to date from the First Monday in April, 1893. Carried by unanimous vote.

Moved by Arrild, seconded by Boyd, that J. D. Murphey be elected to fill the office of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, on filing a Bond in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, said appointment to date from the First Monday in April, 1893. Carried by unanimous vote,

Ordinance No. 53, relating the care of public roads, is now read for the first time.

Ordinance No. 53 is read for the second time.

Ordinance No. 53, having been read the second time, and duly considered, is put upon its passage and adopted, on motion of Nay, seconded by Arrild, by the following vote: Ayes—Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, Pitts. Noes—None.

Joint Quarterly Report of Auditor and Treasurer is now examined, found correct, and approved.

The following persons having presented coyote scalps equal to the number set opposite their respective names, and filed the necessary affidavits, and the same having been duly destroyed by fire, were ordered by unanimous vote, on motion of Nay, seconded by Boyd, that the Clerk of the Board certify to the State Controller that the following persons are entitled to the amounts set opposite their respective names:

NAME.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
C. L. Carter,	3	$ 15 00
W. T. Sherwin,	4	20 00
A. W. Gregory,	3	15 00
B. Peeler,	1	5 00
M. Murray,	22	110 00
Claude Hardy,	4	20 00
August Gallion,	6	30 00
N. H. Gregory,	1	5 00

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST: J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

(Allowance of Claims, next issue).

Proceedings of the Board of Equalization.

July 3d, 1893, 10 A. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Calnan, Nay, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

The Assessment Roll for 1893, having been turned over to the Clerk of the Board, the same is laid before the Board.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. July 5th, 1893.

July 5th, 1893, 10 A. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Nay, Calnan, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

Board now proceeds to an examination of the Assessment Roll for 1893.

Board takes recess to 1 P. M. this day.

1 P. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

Examination of Assessment Roll continued.

Board adjourns to 9 A. M. July 6th, 1893.

July 6th, 1893, 9 A. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

The Board continues its examination of the Assessment Roll for 1893.

Board adjourns to 10 A. M. July 7th, 1893.

July 7th, 1893, 10 A. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

The Board proceeds to an examination of the entries on the Assessment Roll, and takes a recess to 2 P. M.

2 P. M.

Board met. All present; Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

Board makes further examination of Assessment Roll, and takes up the Bodie Tax Assessment, and proceeds to the examination of the same.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. July 8th, 1893.

July 8th, 1893, 10 A. M.

Board met. Present, Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay, and Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

The Board now concludes its examination of the Assessment Roll for 1893, also, the Personal Property Roll for 1893, and the Bodie Tax Roll, and takes recess to 3 P. M.

3 P. M.

Board met. All present; Pitts, Chairman, presiding.

No further business appearing before the Board, on motion of Boyd, seconded by Arrild, the Board of Equalization adjourned sine die.

H. A. PITTS, Chairman.

ATTEST. J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

THE SONORA ROAD.—A gentleman arrived here on Wednesday from Sonora. He made the trip in a cart—when he was not out of it—over the Sonora wagon road, and when he arrived here he and his horse, a fine 2:28 trotting stallion, were pretty well fagged out. The snow belt is wide, and the snow deep and soft, making travel difficult and hazardous. At times he was compelled to lower his cart into the creek to avoid bad places, and then haul it up again, and for the pleasure of traveling the road he had to pay toll. It is not likely the road will be opened for safe travel before September, so our people will not soon be pestered with the Sonora peddlers of wormy fruit.

On Monday, at Chicago, a terrible fire occured. The cold-storage warehouse, near one of the gates to the Fair grounds, was destroyed, and thirty firemen lost their lives.

The cruiser Philadelphia made the trip from New York to Kiel in 18 days, on her way to Samoa.

Hon. Thomas B. Stevenson, a prominent Republican of Nebraska, and father of the present school laws, died on Tuesday.

Mrs. Stanford has given $40,000 towards the Midwinter Exposition to be held at San Francisco.

Ex-Governor Pacheco, and late Minister to Guatemala, is visiting California.

Josiah E. Stone, U. S. Consul at Nogales, Mexico, died on Tuesday.

Vice-President Stevenson is probably enjoying San Francisco hospitality.

Professional Advice.

Most people are aware, says Life, that it is the custom of turf gentlemen to settle their accounts every Monday at Tattersall's. It was on one of these occasions that a backer, by an oversight, paid his bookmaker a betting debt which he had settled already. This put the "bookie" in a mental fix as to what would be the best course for him to take. "Shall I rob my wife and family," he argued with himself, "and return the money; or shall I keep it and go about with a scared conscience?" Unable to decide the point himself, he sought the advice of a brother professional of greater experience. "Paid you twice over, did he?" said the latter. "Ask him for it again!"

Ears of Insects and Animals.

It would be quite natural, of course, to look on the side of the head of any living creature (provided he had a head) for the organ of hearing; such investigation, however, no odds how thorough, would be void of results in many instances. In the clam it is found in the base of its "foot," or feeler. In the most of grasshoppers it is in the forelegs, while several species of insects have it in the wing. Lobsters and crabs have the auditory sac at the base of the antennæ or feelers.

Jews in Jerusalem.

Within ten years the number of Jews in Jerusalem has trebled, half the present population being of that race. Colonization societies in southern Russia and Roumania have moved many families on to farms in Palestine, buying agricultural implements for them so that it is estimated by a member of the Palestine exploration company there are now two thousand Jews tilling the soil where there was not one ten years ago. It is strange to hear of electric lights and telephone factories and water works in Jerusalem.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
mh18-1y 106 Wall St., N. Y.

MENTIONED WITHOUT NAMES.

A ONE-ARMED man at Manchester, N. H., is said to be an expert pool player.

A FEMALE resident of Fresno county, Cal., has figured in seven elopements.

"I DON'T know much about birds," said a man who lives in the suburbs, "but I know a red-breasted robin when I see one, and I don't know of any more cheerful sign of spring than his coming."

A WOMAN in Brockton can boast of having lived under the administration of every president of the United States. She was born the day preceding Washington's retirement from office.

A CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN Wilmington (Del.) man feels better after having pinned a five dollar bill to the doormat at the house of a prosperous neighbor in settlement of a debt which his mother owed the recipient's grandmother.

A LADY in Daden, Tenn., appeared in church in a hoopskirt. A gentleman made some rude comment, which so angered the lady that her husband attacked the offender. Several persons took part in the quarrel, and black eyes and bruised faces were numerous.

THE proprietor of a millinery establishment in Milwaukee, whose daughter was his chief assistant, learned that she had married. He threw her trunk and clothing into the street, nailed a crape rosette on the store door, and announced that his daughter was dead.

TREES AND PLANTS.

THERE are one hundred and twenty-two different varieties of roses in a garden at Lexington, Fla.

FIFTEEN thousand oranges grew on one tree last season, at Altoona, Fla. The tree is twenty-five years old, and thirty feet high.

NEW GUINEA is extremely rich in plants, the number of species discovered in the last sixty-five years being 2,000.

ROSES are good travelers. They can be carried almost any reasonable distance at any season of the year with the certainty of arriving in good condition.

TREES are planted along the slopes of railroad cuts and banks in Austria and in other places where there is room. A recent statement shows that these plantations include about 370,000 fruit trees and 3,600,000 forest trees.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

THE finest emerald in Europe belongs to the czar. It weighs only thirty carats, but is of perfect color and transparency.

WHEN a fine ruby is found in Burmah a procession of elephants, grandees and soldiers escorts it to the king's palace.

THE sapphire which adorns the summit of the English crown is the same that Edward the Confessor wore in his ring.

OPALS are so sensitive that exposure to moisture or heat, or even sudden atmospheric change, sometimes ruins them.

THE Russian scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and contains among its ornaments 268 diamonds, 360 rubies and 15 emeralds.

MISSION BREVITIES.

AT present 339 Bible women work in the Zenanas in India.

THERE are 200,000,000 people in Africa who never saw the Bible or heard a whisper of the Gospel tidings.

THE wages of Japanese are rarely more than six pence a day, but last year the converts gave £5,400 for mission purposes.

IT is calculated that there are 6,000 Protestant missionaries at work in the world, being one to the 166,000 of the unevangelized.

IN 1849 there were only twelve medical missionaries in all the non-Christian world; now there are 400, and every year sees an addition to the number.

A HANDFUL OF CHAFF

THE easiest way for a man to pack a trunk is to get his wife to do it.

IF some of our heads were not so big our hearts would hold more love.

THERE are still some men on earth who keep the devil on the keen jump every minute.

THAT man has reached a high state of grace who never blames his wife for his own mistakes.

THERE is something wrong with the man's head who falls down on the same banana skin twice.

THERE is one good thing to be said in favor of the hornet. He always has an aim and generally hits it.—Ram's Horn.

ARMY AND NAVY.

THE Argentine government owns the fastest cruiser in the world.

WITH the funds raised by pawning the regent diamond Napoleon was enabled to undertake the campaign that ended at Marengo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions.

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

Some Strange Settlers in the Indian Territory.

Religious Enthusiasts Who Wear Masks Day and Night and Regard It a Sin to Look Upon the Face of a Human Being.

Since the practical abandonment of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation has left that country almost wilder than it was before the opening a year ago, a small colony of religious enthusiasts have settled in what is known as Roger Mills county, among the sand hills. The leaders of this colony went there from Sedgwick and Barber counties, Kan., and took with them a following of seventy men and women. That was six months ago. Since that time they have been joined by at least eighty persons, so they now number over one hundred and thirty.

Their belief, says a Texas correspondent, is exceedingly simple. They worship an unknown god as represented by life, and deem it a moral sin to look upon the face of a human being. Men and women wear masks day and night, and never by any chance do they gaze upon the face of one another. They teach morality in the severest perfection, not permitting the two sexes even to dwell in the same valley, their homes being about two miles apart. There is a daily religious service, when all come to a central point, for such services are in the open air, regardless of the weather.

St. John Walrond, formerly of Sedgwick county, conducts all communication with the outside world, and only on his visits to El Reno and Kingfisher does he lay aside his mask. After each one of these trips he buries himself in solitude for ten days and expiates the sin of having come in contact, uncovered, with mankind.

Walrond and E. M. Scott, another of the leaders, were formerly well-known in Kansas as alliance organizers. When the alliance was merged into the people's party they resolved to gather such followers as they could and retire from the world, or at least to disappear from the so-called civilization of the present day. The result was the founding of the colony in the Indian Territory. No name has been adopted, none is wanted. They have sought seclusion and have found it. What little property there is in the community is held in common, anyone using any particular thing he sees fit to do so at the time. The colonists believe it sinful to seek to accumulate property.

They have twenty log houses equally divided between what are in reality two communities, and two storehouses, from which they draw their supplies. The work is done regardless of sex, men and women alike engaging in all the vocations common to a new country. They appear to be contented and healthy, and were it not for the unsightly deformed mask constantly worn, they would appear as other people after having been divided off into separate communities. They say, that they are happy; that they have no want unsupplied, and that they could not be induced to return to the world.

The chance visitor to the colony is treated kindly and courteously, and is given lodging in a cabin kept for that purpose. He is not invited to stay, nor do they give him a hint to leave. They converse without hesitation, but persistently refuse to listen to anything about the world they have left. They talk freely about their spiritual state, its beauties and its blessings.

There are several married couples there, but they live apart. There has been no rule adopted regarding a life of celibacy, each one being his own judge in this matter. In fact, no one seeks to control any of the others. It appears to be a community without a head or a ruler.

OUR NATIONAL EMBLEM.

The Bounteous Golden Corn That Grows from Canada to Chili.

"What plant of our splendid flora shall we choose for a national emblem?" asks Edna Dean Proctor in Ladies' Home Journal, and her answer is an interesting one.

"It should be one which is purely American, which is widespread, distinct in character and rich in association. The plant which fulfills these conditions in the highest degree, and from its importance transcends them all, is our stately grain, the maize—the corn. It is indigenous to America and peculiar to it—never a kernel elsewhere in the world until carried from here. It grows, in many varieties, from northern Canada to southern Chili. With its commanding height, its graceful, curving leaves, its crown of flowers, its silken tassels and pliant husks—nature's choicest wrappings for her stateliest grain—and, above all, for its golden ears, true cornucopias, symbols of abundance and joy, it is distinguished for beauty and dignity and individuality. It is associated with all life on this continent. It was food, with game, of the primitive peoples here—of the wandering tribes, the Aztecs, the Incas—and the object of their prayers and thanksgivings in songs and dances and rituals, as it is of their descendants to-day. Among ourselves it is our most important grain product, nearly equaling in value that of all the other cereals together. Then it lends itself with such effect to decoration. Its leaves, its flowers, its tassels, its ears, with their varied tints and forms, make it unrivaled for artistic use. And always it is so unique, so purely American. The eagle flies for other lands, the maize is native only of our own. Let the states choose each what flowers they will; but for a national emblem let us have the only plant that is American enough to fitly symbolize us—the maize, the corn.

"The arbutus and the golden rod
The heart of the north may cheer.
And the mountain laurel for Maryland
Its royal clusters rear.
And jasmine and magnolia
The crest of the south adorn.
But the wide republic's emblem
Is the bounteous golden corn!"

VALUE OF CANALS.

The Nicaragua Cut Likely to Be an Enormously Profitable Enterprise.

The Suez canal, with almost a hundred miles of continuous digging, cost about $100,000,000; of this sum $30,000,000 was wasted in interest, commissions, changes of location and bad management. That canal has now a traffic of nearly nine million tons annually, and, according to the North American Review, it must be speedily enlarged to accommodate the commerce that is crowding through it to the western coast of the Pacific ocean. The Nicaragua canal has twenty-nine and a half miles of canal prism, or axial line. Of this one-third is very light dredging. The total length of this transit from sea to sea is 169¼ miles; of this line 155¼ miles is slack water navigation at an elevation of 110 feet above the level of the sea. This small lift is overcome by six locks—three on either side of the lake. The entire cost of the canal ready for use, as estimated by Mr. Menocal, allowing 25 per cent. for contingencies, is $65,084,176. A board of five other great engineers went over Mr. Menocal's measurements and estimates with great care, and out of abundant caution, and not because of any substantial change in his figures, they added to his estimate another 20 per cent. for contingencies, and so changed his estimate as to make the total cost of the canal ready for service, $87,799,570.

It seems that this may be reasonably accepted as the outside cost of the canal. But, if we run up the conjectural cost to $100,000,000, if built for that sum, it must be the most valuable property in the world of its magnitude. The tonnage, annually, can scarcely fall below that of the Suez canal. It will gradually exceed that amount. If it is two-thirds as great as that which passes through the St. Mary's canal on the lakes it will equal 9,000,000 tons. Who does not know that it must be greater than the traffic supplied by so small an area of inland country? A just estimate would be fixed, confidently, by the most careful and hesitating persons at 9,000,000 tons per annum, to say nothing of income from passengers, of whom swarms will emigrate to the Pacific coast. Of this estimate we could place the tolls at the rate of $1 per ton, and realize $9,000,000 per annum. Take $3,000,000 of this sum for maintenance of the canal, which will not exceed half that sum; $3,000,000 for interest on the bonded debt, and $3,000,000 for the stockholders, and we will have a result that should excite the cupidity of the most grasping speculator. But the true friend of the industrial and commercial people will see in this result a saving to industry and commerce of more than one-half the charges for tonnage that are now paid to the Suez canal. If the United States are the owners of $80,000,000 of the $100,000,000 of the stock in this canal, and if it is to cost $100,000,000 to build it, the dividends on that $80,000,000 of stock, employed in a sinking fund and invested in the bonds of the company, would pay the entire cost of construction and the interest of the bonds in less than fifty years.

FIVE DOLLARS AND PLUCK.

The Capital Upon Which a Texas Railroad Was Built.

From south Texas came a man who built six hundred miles of railroad with a five-dollar bill and faith, and the bill was a borrowed one, says a San Antonio letter. He moved up from Corpus Christi to San Antonio with all of his possessions heaped up on a two-wheeled cart. He got a charter to build a railroad from San Antonio to Aransas Pass. He graded a mile of it, throwing a good deal more than one shovel of dirt with his own hands. The receiver of another road loaned this indefatigable builder enough old rails for a mile of track. In a distant part of the state was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years before and sent to the shop to be wrecked for scrap iron. Two old cars were picked up somewhere else at a bargain. And that old engine, drawing those old cars, steamed into San Antonio. On engine and cars in bold lettering was painted in lamp-black, "S. A. and A. P." With one mile of old rail track and with the equipment of the old engine and the two old cars Uriah Lott started the Aransas Pass system. There has been some tall financiering in the history of railroad building in this country, but there isn't anything which, for dazzling pluck, quite approaches the story of the building of this six hundred miles of road in south Texas. To the one mile of track three were added—three miles by a dicker for some secondhand rails which a street-car company had bought from a narrow gauge company. On this basis a credit trade was made with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for ten miles of rails. When they arrived there wasn't enough money in the treasury to pay the freight. But it was got somehow. Ten miles of track gave the foundation for bonds which built forty miles more, and so the system grew into its present proportions. This man who built the Aransas Pass system rode from San Antonio to Chicago at one critical period in his enterprise without a cent in his pocket. He had transportation, but he hadn't anything to buy food with, and he went through hungry.

A Visitor from the Moon.

A remarkably fine specimen of meteoric iron (which, according to Prof. Tschermel's views, is simply a piece of ore projected through volcanic agency from the face of the moon) has been sent from Rockingham county, S. C., to the state museum at Columbia. Its greatest length is not above twelve inches and its thickness through the thickest part is about two inches. In general shape it is flat, though somewhat concaved on one side and convexed on the other, as if broken off from the outer surface of a rounded and larger mass. It is entirely coated with a thick crust of dark brown rust and weighs twenty-five and three-quarter pounds.

NEW AND OLD LAWS.

St. Louis is now getting five dollars a year for every telegraph pole that stands in her streets.

To force the timid bachelors of Canada into matrimony, there is serious talk of imposing a tax on them.

A recently enacted law in Australia declares that a marriage may be annulled when proof is furnished that the bride willfully concealed her age.

Henry George has been rejected as a juror in the latest wife poisoning case in New York because he informed the court that he would interpret the law for himself and would decline to allow the court to do it for him.

Mrs. Schultz, of Hoboken, was recently tried and convicted of being a common scold. The ancient penalty for this offense, at least in New Jersey, was a dip in the ducking stool; but Mrs. Schultz was simply reprimanded severely and fined by the judge.

The far and "frontier" west does not appear to be peopled exclusively by tough citizens. At Winnemucca, Nev., a jury was formed last week of men whose average age was twenty-seven, who were all total abstainers from drink, none smoked cigarettes and none had ever chewed tobacco.

If the circus is to be taken seriously, what an era of dullness will follow. In a certain southern state a bill has been introduced into the legislature by the provisions of which circus companies are to be forbidden, in that state, to exhibit pictures of feats which they do not perform.

FINANCE NOTES.

Cincinnati claims 8,664 different industrial concerns, with an annual increase of from 500 to 600.

Sheep rearing is said to be declining greatly in New South Wales. The number of sheep in the colony on January 1 this year was 58,619,616, a decrease of 3,211,800 compared with the year previous.

For the first quarter of 1893 the new industries established in the south exceed those of the first quarter of 1892 by 198. The report prepared by the Chattanooga Tradesman says there has been a marked increase in the establishment of wood-working plants and cottonseed oil mills.

Within thirty years the world's annual product of silver has increased from $40,000,000 to about $150,000,000. Thirty years ago the United States produced less than $5,000,000 and to-day over $60,000,000 a year. Under sufficient stimulus Mexico could alone place more silver bullion on the market every year than the whole world did in 1860.—Kansas City Times.

WISDOM FOR WOMEN.

It is a suggestion worth noting at house-cleaning time to clean grained wood with cold tea.

Fresh pears sliced and sprinkled lightly with powdered sugar are a delicious breakfast dish served with whipped cream. This is exclusively for millionaires now; later in the season we may all try some.

If you can't have salted almonds try peanuts. Blanch, peel, and immerse in a frying basket, in hot olive oil, exactly like their betters, and when they are out, brown and crisp, and salted, they will taste about as well.

The newest fad in table decorations is to color the water in the finger bowls in harmony with the dinner scheme. A few drops of harmless fluids produces, by lessening or increasing the little used, the exact tint required.

The clear juice, without sugar, of half a lemon every morning for a week just now, when the system is more or less clogged from the winter's feeding, is, according to an authority, equal to a trip south or a whole bottle of debilitating bitters.

WORN BY THE RICH.

Traveling wraps of gloria with hoods are among the private orders for the season.

Dancing-dresses of very thin material are made with three skirts over a plain silk foundation.

Flat folds of material headed by milliner's pipings are among the prettiest of skirt trimmings.

The close cottage bonnet is prominent in the millinery exhibits for the season. It is universally becoming, easily managed and liked by everybody.

A tailor-made costume has a wide collar, which is open on the shoulders. The front portion of it is very wide, extending well over the sleeves in front and crossing in double-breasted effect. The edge is trimmed with passementerie drops.

MEN IN POLITICS.

Senator White, of California, is in favor of electing United States senators by popular vote.

Maj. J. F. Meline, the new assistant treasurer, is a cousin, two or three degrees removed, of the French statesman of that name.

George Heywood was elected town clerk of Concord, Mass., at the last election for the forty-first time. The records of the office have been in charge of the Heywood family for more than a century.

Mr. Allison, the newly-appointed commissioner of agriculture for Tennessee, is about sixty years of age and is a graduate of the Western Reserve college of Ohio. During the war he was on the staff of Gen. Forrest.

HISTORICAL.

The emancipation proclamation was issued on January 1, 1863.

William Penn signed the treaty of peace with the Indians on November 4, 1682.

A gray unsized blotting paper was sold in England, according to Rogers in his history of prices, as far back as 1465.

December 7, 1787, commemorates the ratification of the constitution by the state of Delaware, she being the first state to ratify.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the
EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD
are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the
BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD
are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

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